

HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I.

HALIFAX, N. C. MAY 14, 1829.

NO

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.
The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months. No paper to be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

* Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
R. KINGSBURY,
At the Brick Store.

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,

Hats, Shoes, Leather,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.
and shall receive in all this week 700 Bushels Superior

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere, as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11-11

NOTICE.



GLASGOW,
about 40 years old, dark complexion, thick lips, with a scar on his upper lip, I believe over the ordinary size of negroes, and very likely—when intoxicated he is very boisterous. Said negro came away with him, a youth 16 or 18 years of age, by name Frederick Dixon, he has changed his name since he left I have understood frequently—said youth is of respectable parentage, he has a fond mother, brothers, sisters, and numerous other relations to bewail his unfortunate condition. Any information relative to said youth would be thankfully received—it is impossible to tell where they will go as they went off without the least provocation. The negro was raised in Bertie county, near Windsor, in North-Carolina. I heard of two persons answering to the above description on the 28th March last, near Cambridge in South-Carolina, who stated they were going to Virginia. I presume the fellow has acquaintances in the lower part of Virginia, but I think he will first go to where he was brought up, his ultimate object is to get his freedom, in pursuance of this object they may go on to Ohio immediately. I will give a liberal reward for the above named negro, or to have him secured so that I get him.

Wiley W. Cullens.

April 16, 1829. 4w-11.

Commercial and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of two and a half per cent, and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days. An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce, upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandise, it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, at cost prices, without interest. The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made (if requested) upon the responsibility, and at the risk of consignees.

The correspondence of the subscribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known, with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them.

They furthermore remark, for the information of farmers and others that may be disposed to avail themselves of their agency, that their warehouse is so situated, as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather.

They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices

Groceries of all kinds, SALT, IRON, NAILS, &c. AND DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments.

W. McKENNEY & Co.

Portsmouth, Virginia. 12-2m

March 20, 1829.

REFERENCE TO

Rev. Daniel Southall, Murfreesboro, N. C.

John W. Southall, Esq. do

Joseph G. Rice, Esq. do

Dr. Thos. Borland, do

James Scott, Esq. do

NEW SPRING

Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style Plain and Figured Gros de Nap Black, White and Pink Satins; Yellow Bandanna Hairs; Gros de nap Hairs, some very splendid.

Men and Women's Linen Hose; Brown Leno Hairs; Brown Cambrics; Brown French Drilling; Buckram; Oil cloth, Denmark Sateen; Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c. Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.

Halifax, N. C. March 22, 1829. 7-11

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS,
which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every desirable article of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS;
Amongst which are:

A splendid assortment of Silks, Several pieces 4-4 Satin Levanteens and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite a new article.

A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings. A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes.

A large stock of GROCERIES. A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints.

Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great variety.

Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assortment Store, they offer for sale on the most favourable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction in price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th, 1829. 14-11

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday evening last, a Negro Girl, named **ANNE**, about 19 years old, a very bright mulatto, rather low set, no marks recollected. The said Girl Runaway about six weeks ago from her former owner, and was found in Halifax, North Carolina, in the possession of one Allen Price, of Surry county, in this state. A reward of \$20 will be given on the delivery of the above described girl to the subscriber, living in Petersburg, Va.

JOHN E. FENN.

May 2, 6w-11.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL pay fifty Dollars reward for apprehending and delivering to John Shaw, at Weldon, negroes Crawford and Daniel, belonging to Roanoke Navy Company, or \$25 for either of them. The former is believed to be in the upper part of the county of Northampton, where he has a wife; and the latter in the neighborhood of Halifax.

A. JOYNER.

March 2, 1829. 1w-0

Saddle and Harness Making Business.

THE Subscribers embrace this opportunity of informing their customers, as well as the public generally, that they have on hand, and intend keeping,

A General Assortment of Articles in their Line,

which will be sold on very moderate terms, for Cash or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those indebted to us, would do us a considerable favor by coming forward and settling their accounts, as it would be much to our advantage at this time.

CLARK & LITCHFORD.

N. B. Old Work repaired with neatness and dispatch. C & L.

January 30.

State of North-Carolina.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1829.

Lemuel Long, Complainant,

vs.

Elizabeth Long, Nicholas J. Long, Richard H. Long & Redding Blount and Wife, Defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas J. Long, one of the defendants, resides without the limits of this state: It is ordered that publication be made in the Halifax Minerva, for six successive weeks, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Halifax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, the Bill will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, EDWARD B. FREEMAN, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829.

E. B. FREEMAN, C. J. E.

Price adv. \$2 50. 14-6w

FOR SALE, AT THE POST OFFICE, IN THIS PLACE.

The following Articles, to wit:

BACON, LIME, HERRINGS, SHAD,

Stained Curtain Bedsteads,

Windsor Chairs,

LEATHER, WAGGON COLLARS,

FLOUR, TOBACCO,

Also—The following articles:

Bottle Cocks, Fly Stone, Termenck, Lard, Blacking, Ginger, Spice, Vanillin, Red, Red Lead, White Lead, Verdigris, Putman's Drops, Opodeldoc, Nutmegs, Allum, Lethbridge, Ink Powder, Pearl Ash, Ground Paint Brushes.

Associated:

Shaving Boxes and Soap, Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber, Cream, Yellow, Prussian Blue, Durable Ink, Stoughton's Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes, Shaving Brushes, Razors, Blank Warrants, Almanacs.

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths and Cassimeres, Violins, Bridges and Strings for ditto, Flutes, Fifes, Brier Scythes, Spirits Turpentine, country made Russet and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few bushels Evaporated Tea, an article which is held by racers at this time in the highest repute and greatly sought after) old Citizen—his grand dam was a thorough bred imported barb mare sent as a present from the Bey of Tunis, by the hands of his ambassador, Meli Meli, in the year 1806, to the late his Excellency Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States; and assured, by the said Ambassador, to be of the very highest bred horses in that country; and selected at considerable expense and with great care, as a present worthy of the President's acceptance.

Tip-top by the imported horse, Oscar, his dam by the imported horse, Spread Eagle, grand dam by that celebrated running horse, old Bellair, great grand dam by old Willard, great great grand dam by Harris' Eclipse; great great great grand dam by the imported horse, old Jolly Roger; his great great great great grand dam by the imported horse, Mares' Traveller.

Oscar (son of Tip-top) was gotten by the imported horse, old Saltram; his dam by King Regulus; one of miss Middleton, by Regulus; her dam, Camilla, by a son of Bat Bolton, her dam by Bartlett's Children; her dam by Honeywoods Arabian; her dam was the dam of the two True Blues.

Citizen was got by Paelet, his dam, Princess, by Turk; he by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian; his dam, Fairy Queen, by young Cade, and he by old Cade, and he by the Godolphin Arabian; his dam was Rouths Blackeyes.

Paelet bred by Lord Grosvenor, and foaled in 1763, and got by Blank, (one of the best sons of the Godolphin Arabian) his dam, White neck, by old crab her dam by the Godolphin Arabian—Conover's Arabian—Curwen Bay Barb, Marshall's Spot, White Legged Chestnut, Lowther Barb, old Vintner mare, whose pedigree never was ascertained.

The imported horse Saltram was got by that famous running horse, Belshazzar, the best racer of his day in England; his owner the late Col. Dennis Ghely gave six hundred Guineas for one half of him, \$2,000, and eleven hundred Guineas for the other half \$5,121. 21 and notwithstanding this enormous price he cleared by him, upwards of £25,000 sterling equal to \$111,000. He certainly was the cheapest horse ever purchased in England; he was sold by the young gentlemen in

all of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829. 3-

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP of LEMUEL LONG and A. A. B. STITH, has been dissolved by mutual consent & the books & accounts belonging to the Firm of A. A. B. Stith & Co. have been assigned to George R. Reese, for the purpose of settling the business of said concern. All debtors and creditors, therefore, will apply to him for a settlement of their respective claims, both in favour of and against the Firm.

LEMUEL LONG, A. A. B. STITH.

April 23, 1829. 13-11.

FRANTIC

Will stand the coming season, at the following places, viz:

in every week at David Day, Esq. in Halifax county, one day in every week at Mr. William L. Gills, in Greenville, Va. and the balance of his time at the stable of the subscriber, in Northampton county, N. C. and will be let to mares at the reduced price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season, and TWENTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal—the insurance money to be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be in foal or the property changed.

FRANTIC is a beautiful Sorrel, of fine Action, seven years old, now in the prime of life, and nearly Fifteen and three quarter hands high. The subscriber will use great exertions to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be liable for either.

Mares left at either stand will have every attention paid them, and graze at the neighborhood prices, if requested. The season will commence on the 1st day of March and end the 1st day of August.

R. R. CUMPTON, Jr.

P. S. For further particulars see Hand-bills.

Feb. 12.

THE HIGH BRED STALLION CLARION.

Will stand at my stable in Halifax county, N. C. seven miles from Enfield, 25 miles from Halifax and 32 miles from Tarborough, and will be let to mares at the very moderate price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season, EIGHT DOLLARS the single leap, & TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS to ensure pregnancy; payable so soon as it is discoverable, or the property transferred. The money for the leap to be paid as soon as the service is rendered, with this proviso, that should the mare not stand, by payment of four dollars more she may be permitted to enter into the season, 25 cents in every instance to the groom. The season has commenced, and will end the first day of August next, at which time the money for the season will become due.

Mares left with the horse will be fed, if required, plentifully with grain, at the rates of twenty five cents per day.—Extensive pasturage gratis. I will take particular care of all mares entrusted to me, & try to prevent accidents of every kind and escapes, but will not be liable for either.

DESCRIPTION OF CLARION.

A most beautiful bay horse, 15 hands 1 inch high, of elegant form, figure, symmetry, and action; possessing great muscular powers and beauty; he has an elegant head and neck; short back, fine loin, rump hips and thighs wide backs; thin fluted hind and fore legs, excellent oblique shoulders and breast. In a word, he is a horse of fine bone, & possesses as many running points as any horse on the continent—and has the very best of eyes—so greatly wanted at this time.

PEDIGREE OF CLARION.

He was gotten by Gen. Wm. Chamberlain's famous thorough bred horse, Tip-top, his dam by that most beautiful and excellent stallion (whose blood is held by racers at this time in the highest repute and greatly sought after) old Citizen—his grand dam was a thorough bred imported barb mare sent as a present from the Bey of Tunis, by the hands of his ambassador, Meli Meli, in the year 1806, to the late his Excellency Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States; and assured, by the said Ambassador, to be of the very highest bred horses in that country; and selected at considerable expense and with great care, as a present worthy of the President's acceptance.

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such high estimation, that after his death, cakes and ale were given TO THE POOR at the funeral of his flesh; his bones were put together and a few years past were held at \$601 60 and offered for sale at that price. He was got by Marsk, his dam Spelletta, by Regulus; his dam Mothem Western, by Smith's son of Snake; her dam was Lord Davey's old Montague mare, got by Hautboy; his dam by Brimmer.

PEDIGREE of old Marsk: he was got by Squirt, his dam by Black-legs—Bay Bolton—Fox Cub; Coneyskins—Huttons Gray Barb—Huttons Royal Colt—Byrly Turk; Bustler.

Coneyskins was got by the Lyster or Straddling Turk and foaled in 1712.

The Lyster or Straddling Turk was brought into England, by his Grace the Duke of Berwick, from the siege of Buda in Hungary, in the Reign of King James the Second, in the year 1686.

The Byrly Turk was Capt. Byrly's Charger, in King William's wars in Ireland, in the year 1689. Clarion from the above pedigree contains the purest Arabian Barbs and American crosses of any horse on the continent, his blood goes directly back to the imported Shakespear mare, imported mare Silena, and imported mare Kitty Fisher, and has also 12 Godolphin Arabian, crosses more.

JOHN CROWLE.

March 26, 1829. 8-4f

The above pedigree is extracted from the General Stud Book of England, confirmed by Gov. H. G. Burton, the Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke and Gen. Chamberlaine.

J. C.

HALIFAX COUNTY STATE OF N. C.

I do hereby certify that I have diligently extracted the above pedigree from the Stud Book of England and have the certificate of Mr. I. C. of Washington City in possession, who sold the sire and dam of the Citizen mare, for the benefit of the United States, which were presented by the Tunisian Ambassador Meli Meli in the name of the Bey of Tunis to the late Thomas Jefferson late president of the U. S. PATRICK NESBITT EDGAR.

March 16th, 1829.

GEN. MARION.

Will stand the coming season at my stable in Halifax county, North Carolina, 1 mile from the town of Halifax, 11 from Enfield, and 16 from Pollocks Ferry, and will be let to mares at FIFTEEN DOLLARS cash, the single leap—THIRTY DOLLARS the season, payable at the expiration of the season—and FORTY-FIVE dollars to ensure a mare to be in foal, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal—with 50 cents to the Groom in every instance.—The season has commenced, and will end on the 20th day of July.

Mares sent to remain with the horse will be well attended to and can be fed with corn and fodder, if required, at 25 cents per day. Separate lots are provided, for mares with young colts. All necessary pains will be taken with mares and colts, to prevent accidents and escapes of every kind, but I will not be liable for either.

NICHOLAS M. LONG.

March 18, 1829. 8-4f

The Editors of the Warrenton Reporter and Tarborough Free Press, are requested to give the above three weekly insertions, and forward their accounts to the Post Master at this place for collection.

NOTICE.

AT February Court, 1829, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of William B. Payne. All those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present the same, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN T. CLANTON, Admin.

Halifax county N. C. 7-2w

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all whom it may concern, that the lands sold Lemuel Long, in 1826, adjoining the lands of John Purnell, Henry Garrett and others, by Jos. J. and Wm. H. Gray, is yet unpaid for, and all and every person who by forwarding from trailing for said land, and unless subject to the purchase money yet remaining unpaid.

JOS. J. GRAY.

April 6th, 1829. 12-4f

BELIEF OF THE CATHOLICS.

Mr. Peel's speech concluded.

Mr. P. here took a view of the different projects entertained on this subject, and shewed, in forcible terms, that nothing short of a relaxation of the laws at present in existence would be of any avail. It appears that the population of Ireland is estimated at seven millions, and that five millions are Catholics and but two millions Protestants. And these are very unequally divided in different parts of the country. In the counties of Antrim and Down there are few Catholics, but in the county of Clare, there are ten contiguous parishes in which there is not a single Protestant.—Mr. P. also observed that it was well known many of the influential Protestants were in favor of taking off the present restraints from the Catholics.

For these reasons, said Mr. P. I have thought it my duty to endeavor to satisfy the people of England, that the time is come when those claims must be settled—to prove to them that we cannot remain as we are, and that of the two alternatives offered to us, the safer choice will be to attempt an adjustment. Under the influence of such feelings I now approach the most important part of the subject, namely, the propositions which His Majesty has authorized his ministers to lay before you for remedying the evils under which Ireland at present labors, and for laying the foundation of a better system of administration in that country for the time to come. In coming to this part of the subject, I will not attempt to disguise the difficulties by which it is surrounded. Amongst them is the prevalent opinion that the settlement of this question involves something inconsistent with the Protestant religion, and is not confined exclusively to the removal of political disabilities. Sir, I maintain that this is an erroneous opinion—I contend that it is a purely political question—involving nothing inconsistent with the maintenance of the Protestant religion.—As a political question I maintain that it is to be decided on political, I will not say constitutional grounds of political expediency. And, with the view of avoiding the evils which must result from its non-adjustment, I would ask those who say this adjustment must be unfavorable to the Protestant religion, what good effects have resulted from remaining as we are? Has the existing state of things contributed to the propagation or increase of Protestantism? Has it not, on the contrary, retarded its growth, and will not the removal of civil disabilities from the Roman Catholics have this good effect, that it will incline them to listen with greater kindness to any discussion upon the subject? Amongst the higher ranks of Roman Catholics many are influenced, no doubt, by religious feelings, but all are wedded to their creed by a sense of honor and the fear of degradation by a departure from it. Is it not, therefore, reasonable to conclude that by the removal of Catholic disabilities the Protestant religion will have a fairer chance? In the propositions which it will be my duty to submit to the house, I can safely say, that no man, however he may be devoted to the security of the Protestant Church, and the preservation & spread of the Protestant religion (to which no man is more devoted than myself) can find anything in these propositions which can, in the remotest degree, interfere with the safety and integrity of that Church and that Religion. I now come to another objection—the Coronation Oath. Having for eighteen years strenuously opposed the Catholic Question, and during that period having diligently sought for every legitimate argument, and ground of objection by which to oppose it, I cannot give a better proof of my sincerity in now denying the validity of this objection drawn from the terms of the Coronation Oath, than the fact that during the whole of these eighteen years I have uniformly denied its validity. I have always acknowledged it impossible to read the terms of that Oath and contend that the removal of civil disabilities is inconsistent with these terms. Such a proposition cannot be for one moment maintained, and in this opinion I agreed with Mr. Pitt and Lord Liverpool. That there are other difficulties, however, which will accompany the settlement of the question, I am not prepared to

deny. That there should be difficulties in the way of adjustment, and that an unwillingness to part with what may be called vested political rights should be felt, cannot be a matter of surprise, but I would conjure the House to come to the consideration of the question in the spirit of conciliation and mutual good will. I implore them to put out of view trivial objections, and to consider duly how they may best secure the advantages which a concession will give us, and avert the dangers which must result from the refusal. Let us consider whether the basis on which I propose to put these measures be just—whether the measures themselves be well founded. Let us look to their ultimate object, and if that object be not in itself vain, let us not for any slight objection forego the advantages which every sensible man must reasonably expect although the result may be somewhat overrated by some of the most sanguine among us; and let us not refuse to do what we can to avert those dangers which every man must foresee if this attempt at conciliation should fail to be adopted. There have before been great occasions in which minor objects have been set aside. Mr. P. here referred to the union of Scotland to the Septennial Act, the Regency and the Union of Ireland, as occasions of this kind.

I shall now proceed, said Mr. P. to explain the principle on which the measures of Government I am about to propose are founded; and I shall then proceed to explain the details, and that principle, in a word, is the abolition of civil disabilities and the equalization of political rights. Exceptions and restrictions there are, which will be vindicated on special grounds.—These are, however, only exceptions from the rule. The rule, I repeat, is the equalization of civil rights; and this being the rule, the Government have a right to demand the assent of the Roman Catholics to the other enactments which I shall feel it essential to propose in the way of securities. Another principle of these measures is, the maintenance inviolable of the Protestant religion, its doctrine, discipline and government. After the discussion which for so many years this question has undergone, it is unnecessary that I should go into a description of the laws which affect Roman Catholics. It is known that those laws differ as applicable to English and Irish Roman Catholics. The former have not the same privileges as the latter. The Irish Catholics can, for example, hold offices to which English Catholics are not eligible, and the English Catholic does not enjoy the same franchise. But if it be right to restore the Irish Catholics to the possession of civil rights, it is but reasonable that the same privileges should be conferred on the English Catholics. An opinion, I believe, is very generally prevalent that the Penal Laws affecting the Catholics are no longer in existence. This is however an erroneous opinion. There are still some of the Penal Laws unrevoked, and the bill which is about to be introduced will have the effect of repealing all such laws. These chiefly relate to the possession of property. By the law as at present, a Roman Catholic cannot possess landed property until he takes three separate oaths. In the proposed bill a clause will be introduced for the admission of the Roman Catholic Peers, and Roman Catholic Commoners who may hereafter be returned to the respective Houses of Parliament. As I should wish, when this bill has passed, that Roman Catholics should, with respect to parliament, be altogether in the same situation as Protestants, I am adverse to any restriction with regard to the numbers of Catholics who may be qualified or entitled to sit.

The following is the oath proposed for the Catholics:

"I, A. B. do declare that I profess the Roman Catholic Religion. I, A. B. do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fourth; and will defend him to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and all attempts whatever that shall be made against his Person, Crown, or Dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, all Treasons, and traitorous Conspiracies which may be formed against him or them. And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and

defend to the utmost of my power, the Succession of the Crown, which succession, by an Act entitled, 'An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the subject, is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing & abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other Person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of the realms. And I do further declare, that it is not an article of my faith, and that I do renounce, reject and abjure, the opinion, that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any other authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any person whatsoever. And I do declare, that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, Person, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm. I do swear that I will defend to the utmost of my power, the settlement of property within this realm as established by the Laws. And I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm. And I do solemnly swear that I never will exercise any privilege, to which I am or may become entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant Religion or Protestant Government in this kingdom. And I do solemnly in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do make this Declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this Oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever."

The bill proposes no incorporation of the Roman Catholic Religion. It is to be left to the management of the Pope and his Clergy as heretofore. Episcopal titles of the United Church of England and Ireland are not to be assumed by the Roman Catholic Bishops. Bishops are to be elected and to have the right of exercising their own Church; but they are not to assume the titles of the Established Church.

It is proposed to raise the freehold qualification from forty shillings to ten pounds.

Provision is also made for registering the Religious order of the Jesuits, that their number may be ascertained.

I proceed now to consider the exceptions with which I propose to accompany the general rule which I have already stated as the basis of this measure. I propose that the leading principle upon which these exceptions shall be founded shall be the connexion which such duties and offices have with the Established Church. The only offices I propose specifically to except are, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or other Chief Governor having the Church patronage in his hands, and the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Keeper or Commissioner of the Great Seal in Great Britain.

Mr. P. concluded his luminous speech as follows:

"Thus, Sir, I have disclosed the principle of this measure, and I approach the end of the task I have undertaken in introducing and explaining its provisions to the House. I trust it will be calmly and dispassionately considered, and in the spirit in which we ought to proceed, namely, with a desire to put a safe and satisfactory end to this question. Let us all bear in mind what the consequences will be, if this bill is rejected. This measure applies equally and impartially to all. I will not pretend that specious or even solid objection may not be made to it, as they may be made to any measure of an extensive or complicated nature; but, depend on it, we never should settle the Catholic Question, if every member be determined it shall be settled according to his view. I ask whether there is not a chance by uniting the Protestant mind, that we shall find new and efficient securities against any dangers that can arise? I ask the Roman Catholics themselves whether the concessions which are rendered necessary on their part are to be compared with the sacrifices made by those who are unwilling to consent to a departure from laws which have given it is vain to deny it—an exclusive clerical order to our Legislature and Government? God grant that the sanguine

expectations of those who for years have advocated the question, may be fulfilled! God grant that the removal of the disabilities of the Roman Catholics may assuage the civil contentions of the country, and that by a free intercourse their mutual jealousies may be removed, and instead of looking on each other as adversaries and opponents, they may, by mixing in competition, and mutually enjoying the privileges of a free state, learn to respect and value each other, and find out qualities which yet are actually unknown to either! Perhaps I am not so sanguine as others in my expectations as to the future; but I have no hesitation in saying, that I do believe, that the adjustment of this question in the manner I propose, will give better securities to the Protestant interest and the Protestant Establishment, than the present state of things, and avert the dangers which are impending and immediate. Cheers. What motive can I have for expressing the opinion I do, but my honest conviction of their truth? With the information of which I am officially in possession, I have, after daily watching the progress of events—which, as was said by Mr. Grattan, 'like the mist at the heels of the countryman gradually envelops one object after another'—what object can I have, but one of an honest and legitimate nature? I know I could have taken a more popular and palatable course—more popular among the friends with whom I have lost—I have consulted and acted for the best for Protestant interests and Protestant establishments. This is my defence to the accusation brought against me; this is my consolation for the sacrifices I have made, and this shall be my revenge. I trust that the turbid waters of strife will be composed and subside; but if these expectations should be disappointed, if the struggles and contentions should take place, if the differences between us do not arise out of artificial distinctions and equal privileges; but if there be something in the Roman Catholic Religion which will not be content with equal right, or any thing short of supremacy, yet shall I be satisfied with the change I now propose to introduce. If the battle must be fought—let the worst come to the worst, the contest will be for other objects, and on other grounds. It will be, not for an equality of civil rights, but for the predominance of an intolerant religion. We can fight the battle with the greater advantage. If the most gloomy predictions should be realized—if the most favorable view of the consequences to result should turn out to be fallacious, even then we should struggle with the sympathy of all the free people in the world against the predominance of an intolerant religion. We shall enter into the contest with the advantage of having dissolved the moral alliance which now exists among the Roman Catholics, and with the countenance of those authorities who have, for so long a period, opposed this question. They will be transferred to our side, and I have not a doubt that in that contest, if it should happen, we shall be victorious. By the unanimous feeling of this country, as it is demonstrated by those petitions which have been presented against the measure, and in which I find the security of the Protestant Constitution. By the union of orthodoxy and dissent—by the assisting voice of Scotland, and with other aid; if it were necessary, we should be cheered by the sympathies of every free State, and have the good wishes and prayers of every freeman, in whatever clime, and under whatever form of Government, or religion.

The Right Hon. Secretary concluded by moving the following Resolution—"That the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House; to consider of the Laws imposing Civil Disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects." (Loud and protracted cheering followed the conclusion of the speech of the Right Hon. Gentlemen, who towards the close of his address appeared to suffer from exhaustion. His speech occupied nearly four hours and a quarter in the delivery. He rose a few minutes past six and sat down at a quarter past ten. Throughout he was listened to with the most profound attention, and at times the cheers of applause from an immense majority of the House were so loud and continued, as to be heard in West-

minster Hall, and the passages leading to the lobby.

Latest from England.

By the packet ship Columbia, Capt. DELANO, arrived at New-York, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, are favored with London papers to the evening of the 31st of March, and a Price Current of the same date. We are also favored with an extract of a letter from Liverpool of the 28th.

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on the 30th, and passed by a vote of 320 to 142—majority 178. On Mr. Peel being proposed by the Speaker to carry the bill to the House of Lords for concurrence, there was a general cheering, many of the members shaking him by the hand, and offering their congratulations.

The House of Lords had been engaged for some days in receiving petitions for and against the Catholic question, but nothing had occurred in that body, to indicate the strength of parties on the subject. It was supposed the majority would exceed 50, and that the bill would have its final reading on the 13th of April.

Great rejoicings had taken place at Vienna, in consequence of that place being declared a free port.

Letters from Gibraltar state that many merchants had left that place to establish themselves in the free port of Cadiz.

The Courier of March 26, says—"The ambassadors of France and England will repair forthwith to Constantinople, the Emperor of Russia having consented that the representatives of these two states shall carry on, in the name of the three Powers, the negotiations relative to the execution of the Treaty of London. Much yet remains to be done on this subject, and many difficulties to be overcome. But we trust that the benefit of their return to Constantinople will not be confined to the Greek question. Being on the spot, they can take advantage of any favorable opportunity for disposing the Porte to open a negotiation with Russia for the settlement of all the differences between them."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, March 28.

"Having been usually so fortunate in our advices by the Columbia, we cannot permit her to go without a line. Our cotton market remains in a very languid condition, and the transactions of the week have been very limited indeed amounting only to 8,530 bags—including 3820 Uplands at 5 1-4 to 6 1-4; 1100 Orleans, at 5 1-2 to 7 1-2 to 8 1-2 and 500 Alab. and Tennessee at 5 1-4 to 6 1-4d. Prices are not fully supported—indeed we may say they are now as low as at any time. To day the sales have been only 7 or 800 bales. Ashes not brisk—sales few. Flaxseed is scarce, small lot sold at 77s. 6d. Naval stores dull. The Corn Market this day was heavy, and wheat rather lower; Flour nominally 40s. for the best. The duty on wheat for the next week is 13s. 8 per qr. On flour 2s. 2 1-2d. per lb. On Indian corn 13s. 10d. per qr. No arrivals from your port since the John Jay."

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

The debate between Messrs. Campbell and Owen has terminated, after an animated contest of EIGHT days. It seems to have excited great interest in those parts, and to have drawn great crowds.—The proceedings are said to be taken in short hand, and are promised to the public. No sketch has yet reached us of the points that were discussed, or of the votes, if any were taken—though we suppose no formal question was proposed to the

multitude of spectators. The closing scene, however, contains an indirect appeal to the opinions of the assembly on the results of the argument; and is calculated to give us a favorable impression of Mr. Campbell's powers. There is no little ingenuity displayed in the manner of his address, and in this side wind way of getting at the opinion of the hearers.

If his address throughout be in harmony with the last scene, he must have been no inconsiderable adversary to cope with; and the impression he made upon the citizens of Cincinnati, must have been pretty deep, and favorable enough. The following description is extracted from the Cincinnati Crisis of the 23d ult.—[Compiler.

"The Debate or Disputation between Messrs. Owen and Campbell, was concluded Tuesday evening, at half past six o'clock. At the commencement we flattered ourselves with being able to lay before our readers, the principal points on which the gentlemen rested the strength of their arguments. But as the debate took a different course to what we expected, we soon found that would be impossible. We merely state that the whole of the debate will be published as early as possible, so that not only the inhabitants of Cincinnati, but all the civilized world will have an opportunity of reading it at their leisure. We think that the able manner in which Mr. Campbell supported and defended the cause of christianity, reflects great credit to him, both as a christian and a man of learning. We agree with Mr. C. in stating that the respectful and attentive manner in which the hearers conducted themselves throughout the whole of the debate (eight days) is deserving of the highest praise, as we may safely say, that it never has been surpassed, if equalled, by any auditory in Europe; and when Mr. Campbell proved as he did most satisfactorily, that the whole of the good order, and friendly feeling that had been evinced by the audience, was entirely to be attributed to the influence that christianity had acquired over their minds—(as it thereby positively refuted the assertion of Mr. Owen, viz: that christianity was the sole cause or origin of all the disorders of christian confusion in Christendom.) we felt a degree of pleasure and pride, as citizens of this place, that it is impossible for us to describe.—At the close of the debate, Mr. C. stated that whereas there had been, during the discussion, such insulting and indignant reflections cast upon the Christian religion; and those who are public teachers of it—without exciting any expressions of disapprobation, from the audience, that he felt anxious, as the report of this meeting would be spread, probably over all the civilized part of the Globe; that it should be stated, from what motives those feelings were suppressed; whether it was from the charity and forbearance, which the Christian doctrine inculcates to mankind; or whether the audience entirely consisted of Infidels or persons opposed to the dissemination of Christianity. To prove this, he desired that all who had been actuated in their conduct by the former of those causes, would signify it by standing up; when almost the whole audience, consisting of probably 2000 persons arose. He then requested them to be seated, and that all those who had been influenced by the other reason, would stand up, when we could not count more than four.

The meeting then, after passing a vote of thanks to the gentlemen who had so kindly, and assiduously acted as moderators, broke up in perfect good order; as it had done every day of the debate.

THURSDAY

We understand that the Executive Council chosen John Fayetteville, cancy on the preme Cou death of Cl

Since our tion Com Pasquet Weldon here, with Tabacco an The Me from Norfol so passed.

County. Held at the place, on M prd last, the were electe for this cou For dist N

A meeting is proposed t Jay the 2nd ty Court. Ma

Minister to with regret, Enquirer, the Esq. has de mission to I present, to r Senate.

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Lewis W ling, Esqr. resent the he next Co

FOR THE HALIFA Fellow-Cit

which we all patriots, as families and fathers, ascertain of lical body is lect some sk in removing restoring the more to a he there is a d corrupting o to their very own, by cer at the sitting. That ure, session, tion, have, been commit of this state, by their per

The quest self into this cly acquiesc resistance, to disease whic to a healthy for the want ly the comm to greatly cing necessi the country not unintell ought, that done to reme country soon undone. Th of the state trust under, farming int must aban chent his ge ic his arts, clessly upo

We understand that the Executive Council of this State have chosen John D. Toomer, Esq. of Fayetteville, to supply the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Taylor.

Since our last the Transportation Company's boats Notaway, Pasquotank and Elizabeth, from Weldon for Norfolk, have passed here, with cargoes consisting of Tobacco and Cotton.

The Meherrin and Roanoke, from Norfolk for Weldon, have also passed.

County Affairs.—At an election held at the Court-house, in this place, on Monday the 20th of April last, the following gentlemen were elected Wardens of the Poor for this county, viz:

- For dist'ct No. 1, Whitwell J. Hill,
2, Isaac N. Faulcon,
3, John Bass,
4, Wm. Whitfield,
5, Rice B. Pierce,
6, Willis Sledge,
7, Jas. W. Cotton,
8, John H. Fenner,
9, Thos. Onshy,
10, Jas. Hunter, Jr.,
11, David Barrow,
12, Jos. J. Gray,
13, Richard Jones,
14, John H. Anthony,
15, John Pitts,
16, Edw'd Morecock.

A meeting of the Wardens elect is proposed to take place on Tuesday the 2nd day of Halifax County Court, May session, 1829.

Minister to France.—We learn, with regret, says the New York Enquirer, that Edward Livingston, Esq. has declined accepting the mission to France, preferring, at present, to retain his seat in the Senate.

John Long, Esq. is a candidate to represent the Salisbury District, in the next Congress.

Lewis Williams and Samuel King, Esqrs. are candidates to represent the Charlotte District, in the next Congress.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

HALIFAX ELECTIONS.
Fellow-Citizens.—It is a duty which we all owe to the state as patriots, as well as to our rising families and ourselves as patrons and fathers, to look around us, and ascertain of what diseases our political body is complaining, and select some skilful physician to aid in removing the malady, and in restoring the body politic once more to a healthy state. That there is a disease existing, and corrupting our political institutions to their very core, is abundantly shown, by certain disclosures made at the sitting of our last legislature. That acts of the grossest oppression, imposition and extortion, have, for a series of years, been committed upon the people of this state, was not denied even by their perpetrators.

The question, then, resolves itself into this—will the people quietly acquiesce, without the least resistance, to the progress of that disease which has proved so fatal to a healthy currency in our state; for the want of which, particularly the common people, have been to greatly oppressed. The crying necessities of the people of the country speak in a language not unintelligible, that something ought, that something must be done to remove this disease, or the country sooner or later must be undone. The banking institutions of the state of North Carolina must undergo a purgation, or the farming interest of the country must abandon their fields, the merchant his goods, and the mechanic his arts, for they alike prey mercilessly upon them all.

Assuming these to be facts, which I pledge myself to prove, if necessary and proof is required, what an important duty is it, that we are called upon to discharge at the polls of our next election?

The first question, then, recurs again most strikingly to my mind: are we not in need of some skilful physicians? or are we compelled to employ any forward quack, who would push himself in our service? Does not wisdom declare to us to select some physicians competent to do some positive good—acquainted with the history and nature of the subjects upon which they will be called to act. Halifax should occupy a conspicuous station in the councils of the state. This is an important crisis, and it is her duty that she should not be forgetful of her dearest interest; and let us not forget that while other states are putting forth their best talents, we have been imposed on by the mere name of a good simple man. The times require a different course of policy. We stand in need of the best talents, with an ardent devotion to the public good. He who maintains the contrary, is at war with the best interest of the country and is no friend to the common weal.

AN OLD COUNTY-MAN.

* See Report of the majority of the Committee on the subject of the Banks at the sitting of our last Legislature.

Professor Hooper, at the request of the Dialectic Society of the University of North Carolina, has consented to deliver an Oration at the University on the 21th of next month, being the day preceding the annual Commencement of that institution.

Since the establishment of the Constitution of the United States, 1789, we have had seven Presidents—ten Secretaries of State—nine Secretaries of the Treasury—thirteen Secretaries of War—ten Secretaries of the Navy—seven Post Masters General, and eleven Attorneys General. Of these 71 distinguished public officers, but two, we believe, have died in office, and these were both Vice Presidents of the United States.

We stated a few days ago, that a rumor was in circulation that the Clerk attached to the Treasury Department, who lately committed suicide, had left a written memorandum, implicating himself and others in certain frauds upon the Treasury of the United States. The National Intelligencer of Saturday last, says that there is not the least foundation for this rumor.

Important rumor.—There is a rumor in town, that Spain is about recognizing the Independence of the South American States, and that to secure some peculiar advantages she will make a demonstration upon some of her old possessions with a naval and military force. A letter from Havana, dated 2d of April, repeats the account published here some days since from the English papers, that an armament was fitting out at Cadiz for Cuba. The inhabitants of Cadiz, it was said in the English accounts, were to pay the expense of the expedition in gratitude for H. C. Majesty having made Cadiz a free port. It will be well for Ferdinand if he recognize the independence of the S. American States even at this late day.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

The pedestrian whose feat we noticed a few days ago, performed, yesterday afternoon, another of still more surprising activity. By public notice, he was in 75 minutes to take up 100 corn cobs, each placed a yard's distance from the other, and all with his teeth, and drop them from his mouth successively, in a basket placed at the point from whence he originally started. The actual space travelled is computed to be above 5.34 miles; but the superadded exertion of stooping down to take up the cobs it is supposed makes it about 7 miles in point of exertions. He succeeded in 45 minutes 15 seconds.—Charleston Gaz.

Masonry respected by Pirates.—We formerly noticed the advantages arising from Masonry, by a

brother being kindly treated by the natives of Africa, when cast ashore in a helpless condition on their coast. A more striking proof of its influence was given at a meeting of the Leith and Canongate Lodge on Thursday evening. The Captain of a vessel stated, that when sailing on the South American seas, he was boarded by pirates, who from their numbers, rendered resistance vain. The Captain and several of the crew were treated with much rudeness and about to be bound, while the plunder of the vessel was going on. In these circumstances, when entreaty and supplication were not listened to, the captain, as a *decalter report*, made the mystic sign, which none but craft-men ever knew. The captain of the piratical crew immediately returned the same, and gave orders to stop the proceeding—grasping his masonic brother by the hand with all the fondness of an old acquaintance. Mutual acts of kindness then passed between them—every article seized was restored, and the two ships parted company with three hearty cheers.

We learn that Mr. Tobias Watkins, the late Fourth Auditor, was arrested, on the night of the 30th ult. in Philadelphia, at the suit of the United States. He may be expected in this city this evening. We presume that the transactions which form the cause of his arrest, and which have been heretofore alluded to in this paper, will be investigated by the Grand Jury, to be in session next week.

U. S. Telegraph, May 2.

Philadelphia, May 2.

Dr. Tobias Watkins, recently fourth auditor in the Treasury Department of the United States, was arrested in this city late at night on Thursday last upon a warrant issued by the District Judge, where he is charged with sundry fraudulent practices in procuring money from the Treasury. An order for the removal of prisoner to the place of trial was procured by the District Attorney, and yesterday, at noon, Dr. Watkins was taken to Washington under an escort of the Marshall. Rumors upon this subject have been in circulation for some time back, which as the law is taking its course, ought not to be repeated in a public journal, and we therefore refrain. The warrant had been out for some days, and we understand that measures to attain its object, either here, at Boston or New York, were in active progress.—Sentinel.

LOOK LADIES!

A communication from Dr. Warren, in the Medical Intelligencer, states a case of distortion of the ribs in a female. Dr. W. says: "At what period of life the distortion in this girl occurred, I was unable to ascertain. I was led to suspect it to be brought on by girding her chest with the intention of improving her shape. It is well known that this practice is a frequent cause of Pleurisia in young ladies. The pain thus caused is generally in the muscles."

I cannot omit the present opportunity of stating, that the same practice frequently causes a deep-seated, obstinate pain in the head, which no bleedings relieve for any length of time. The cause of this pain is the interruption of the blood through the descending aorta in consequence of which it is thrown with unnatural force on the brain, and brings on a permanent derangement of the organ. The pain in the head, thus produced, has terminated in insanity in three cases within my knowledge, two of which have proved fatal.

Singular Circumstance.—Mr. Madison (says the Enquirer) is the sole surviving member, both of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the U. States, and of the Legislature which formed the Constitution of the State.

LITERARY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the prospectus, in a subsequent column of to-day's paper, of a new work on Geography, by a citizen of this town, Mr. P. BARRY. We have examined the manuscript, and think it among the most valuable works ever produced on that interesting science. We have never seen so much useful knowledge condensed within so small a

compass. The plan is both simple and comprehensive—exhibiting, in one view, the comparative relations of all countries, in point of area, population, government, religion, &c. &c. It must prove as valuable to the statesman and scholar, for a ready reference, as we are certain it will be important to the rapid improvement of the science in literature. The price being but one dollar, it will be in the power of every one to procure a copy; and we would recommend every reading person, who has a dollar to devote to the acquisition of useful knowledge, to purchase this very valuable work.

West Car.

Another victim to Whiskey!—Alden Clark, of Berlin, Vermont, got drunk on the 14th March, staggered home, quarrelled with his family, and went out to the barn and hanged himself.

When Mr. Clay again invokes Heaven to afflict the country with "any calamity," rather than he should be thwarted in his ambitious aspirations, we expect he will pray that his enemies may be given over to drunkenness!—for that calamity is "afflicting" us more than "war, pestilence, [or] famine" ever did.

LARGE PEOPLE.

A single Mail presents us with the two following articles, describing Natives of our Continent; and in publishing them, we ask what will European Philosophers now say to the theory of Count Buffon, that Man, as well as the lower animals, degenerates in the Western World?

THE CANADIAN GIANT.

This man, said to be the largest human being in the world, weighs 619 lbs.—stands 6 feet 4 1-2 inches in his stockings—measures 6 feet 10 inches around the body, and 3 feet 10 inches around the thigh, has arrived at N. York, and is to be seen at Tammany Hall for 12 1-2 cents, previous to his departure for London and Paris. His proprietors (companions, they call themselves,) advertise for a small man to accompany him,—believing that his enormous size would show to much greater advantage if contrasted with the diminutive dimensions of a pygmy. Applications must be made personally at the place of exhibition.

Notice of Modeste Malhiot, the Canadian Giant.

I have this day, April 23d, 1829, had an interview with Mr. Modeste Malhiot, a native of St. John's, Lower Canada, who, by reason of his uncommon and enormous magnitude, has been called the Canadian Giant.

In my conversation with him, and I write this in his presence, he told me he was sixty-three years old, or thereabout. He was, by trade, a carpenter, and until nearly ten years ago, could handle the axe, the saw, the plane, and other tools, with entire skill; and that, notwithstanding his unusual size, until that time, was as active as other men.—He then began to enlarge, and has increased in size and weight ever since. This may be understood from knowing that his weight is greater this year than it was in 1828. His head is not much larger than ordinary; but the chief enlargement is in the trunk, particularly the thorax and the abdomen; and also in the lower extremities, including the thighs, legs, and feet; yet, none of these appeared, though tumid and out of proportion, to be dropsical. Mr. Malhiot is reported to me, to eat well, concoct well, and sleep well; and among other matters, it is stated, that he is a very moderate consumer of food.

I think the zoologists and physiologists of Europe, whether he is going, will have a

fine subject for their contemplation; and I have no doubt they will view him in Paris, London, and elsewhere, with more interest perhaps; than I have done.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

OHIO AGAINST THE WORLD.

Mr. Reuben Hedger, of Ohio, has seven children; three sons and four daughters, that weigh ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINE POUNDS.

The three sons weigh 660 lbs.
The four daughters 779

Total 1439

Mr. Hedger is a man, rather below the common stature himself, weighing not more than about one hundred and fifty pounds.

Mobile, April 13

Summary Vengeance.—A passenger in the Schr. Olympus, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana, states that just before sailing, intelligence was received that a British vessel of war had captured, off Matanzas, a piratical schooner, and after putting in irons as many of the crew as they had iron for, hung the rest at yard arm, and proceeded with the prisoners to Jamaica.

Execution in Georgia.

On Friday of last week Joseph Williams was executed in Marion, for the murder of Nimrod Philips. After his trial he exhibited the most hardened indifference to his fate. When taken from the jail and on his way to the place of execution, he continued to hum a frivolous song; and while under the gallows took several drinks of whiskey. Up to the last moment he behaved with the utmost recklessness and hardness. He observed to the bystanders that he did wish to go into another world with a broken neck, and his head on his shoulders; and being aware of the moment at which he was to be suspended, drew up his legs before the sheriff had let go the drop, and accordingly suspended himself, without breaking his neck. A few days previous he made an attempt to destroy himself by taking two ounces of laudanum; but the dose being too large, he was unable to retain it upon his stomach.

Georgia Messenger, April 13

DIED.

In Martin county, on the 3d instant, Gen. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, an aged and very highly esteemed citizen of that county.

NOTICE.

ON Friday next, the 15th inst. in the Church in the town of Halifax, at 11 o'clock, A. M. an Anniversary Oration of the PHILO-DEMOC Association will be delivered by Dr. A. S. H. BURGESS, at which the presence of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

N. B. Members of the Association are requested to attend at their Hall at 10 o'clock.
May 14th, 1829. 14-1w

Quackery Academy.

NOTIFICATION is hereby given to the friends of literature, that an examination, open to all, will be held in this Academy, to commence on Wednesday morning the 20th inst. and to continue 3 days, on the last of which, or Friday a week, the higher branches, such as Greek, Latin and French languages, and Mathematical studies will be attended to in the same manner as heretofore. Also the composition of the youth will be read.

The next day, or on Saturday the 22d, is to take place a RHETORICAL EXERCISE, to consist of single pieces, original and selected, as also some interesting Dialogues.

RICE B. PIERCE,
JAMES BISHOP,
JOHN FURNELL.

Halifax county, N. C. 4
miles west of the town, 14-
May 11th, 1829.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

LAST Friday night, a small bay Horse, six or seven years old, he has a blaze on his nose, and a long bushy tail. He is supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Mr. James Morecock, from whom I purchased him. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me.

BENJ. S. LONG.

May 13, 1829 14-1w

RYDE PARK,

HALIFAX, N. C.

FOR REASONS which on explanation will undoubtedly prove satisfactory to every dispassionate person, Mrs. HARVEY, a southern lady, formerly of Raleigh, but recently from the Shocco Academy, will after Sunday the 17th instant, take charge of the Young Ladies' School at this place. Mrs. Harvey not only professes to teach, but actually does teach, all the branches of Female Education usually taught in Carolina, among which is music on the Piano—on which instrument she performs with considerable elegance. In consequence of this arrangement, there will be no vacation until November.

Considering the scarcity of money and low price of provisions, the charges will be rendered as moderate as possible, viz:

Board can be obtained at \$30 for 5 months.
Tuition in the lower branches of English, \$7
Tuition in the higher branches and Sciences, 10
Needle Work and Embroidery, 4
Drawing and Painting, 4
Music on the Piano, 15

The Academy is furnished with a well-toned London Piano, and a good pair of eighteen inch Globes.

W. E. WEBB.

May 12th, 1829. 14-3w

Notwithstanding a few ill reports to the contrary, the subscriber declares upon his sacred regard for truth, that the proposals as published in the Raleigh Star of December 18, 1828, have, on his part, been faithfully complied with; and that he will persevere in the scrupulous performance of every duty which may devolve on him.

W. E. WEBB.

FISH AND CORN.

We have just received a consignment of

Herrings and Shad,

put up this season, at one of the most celebrated fisheries on Roanoke. We have also on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly cleaned and fanned, all of which we will sell low for cash.

R. & J. DUNN & CO

May 13, 1829. 15-1w

WELDON.

PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable the Court of Equity, holden for the County of Halifax, Spring Term, 1829, notice is hereby given to all purchasers of lots in the town of Weldon, from Samuel Blount, Guardian, &c. who have not complied with the terms of the contract, that they appear at the Superior Court to be holden for the County of Halifax, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to show cause why the purchases made by them respectively under the decree of this Court should not be vacated and set aside.

F. B. FREEMAN, c. c. c.

May 13, 1829. Price adv. \$2 00

MILITIA NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Halifax Volunteers, will take place at the Court House, in the Town of Halifax, on Saturday the 16th inst. for the purpose of organizing the company hitherto contemplated.

By order &c.

JAMES SIMMONS.

OLD BRANDY.

THE Subscriber has on hand about one hundred and twenty Barrels of old APPLE and PEACH BRANDY, from Two years old to Twenty, which he will sell low for cash or good paper, fourteen miles above the town of Halifax, and three miles from Wm. E. Webb's on the Warrington road.

BENJ. EDMUNDS.

May 13, 1829. 14-3w

SALT.

JUST RECEIVED, ON

CONSIGNMENT,

2,000 BUSHELS Turke

I have also on hand a fresh lot of

Family Medicines,

Put up in the neatest manner, consisting of the following articles, viz:

- Sedlitz's Powders
- Soda do.
- Sulfit Quinine
- Cals. Magnesia
- Caboncel
- Jalap
- Tartar Emetic
- Laudinum
- Purgorick
- Epsom Salts
- Globber do.

Also a few Gallons of Superior Sherry, some old Apple Brandy, Iron, Powder and shot, Black Sand, a pound of Lard, and many other articles equally desirable.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, April 7, 1829. 16-1w

